We are well aware of what the Conventionagitators in the State have relied upon, in case the Confederate Government should feel itself called on to arrest any of these disturbers of law and order. They have no doubt, based their calculations for avoiding accountability, on the writ of habeas corpus ; that gre t writ of right designed for the protection of the innocent and the oppressed, and not for screening the wicked against punishment. Unfortun itely, we have no statute against sedition in this State-and we believe there is no such law of the Confederate Government. So that no matter how dangerous the conduct of an individual may be in the estimation of the community-no matter how violent and intemperate his language-although he may denounce our struggle for independence, and openly express his wish to be united to the Lincoln Government-although he may be thwarting all efforts to enforce the conscript law, and may promote desertion and disaffection in the army-although he may be engaged in a plot to overthrow the present State Government, and to di-rupt the Confederacy -still if he cannot be proven to have been guilty of an overt act of treason, he can't be held in confinement, but must be released under habeas corpus. In times of peace and quiet, this is all right. So important to the weltare and happiness of society is the preservation of individual liberty, that it is far better to submit to the temporary annoyance of agitators and mischief makers (in times of peaceful security) than to risk the dangers of oppression, by even opening the door for the abuse of power. But it is far otherwise in time of war, and of revolution, when a people are struggling for all that is near and dear to them-when the evil, if unchecked in time may grow to proportions too vast for the ordinary forms of law to control. So far as the meting out a due retribution to individual crime is concerned, it is better that ninety-nine guilty should escape, than that one innocent man should suffer. But-so far as the safety of the State, and the protection of society itsel is concerned it is tat better, that ninety-nine suspected persons should be temporarily restrained of their power to do harm, than that the independence and freedom of a struggling people should be put in

Whilst the writ of habeas corpus may, by a perversion of its objects, be used to screen the guilty; yet, fortunately for us, we are not without relief. We are pleased to learn that the Confederate Congress has passed an act providing for a modified suspension of the writ of hubes corpus, in certain cases, and under certa n specified conditions. We take it for granted, that the passage of this ast, will be met with denunciation loud and long. We shall have jeremiads, on the part of the agitators, over what they will pr claim as the overthrow of human liberty, and the inauguration of despotic power, by the Confederate Government. This measure being intended to arrest the mad designs of those who would thwart the onward march of our gallant army to victory and freedom, of course it will be assailed by them with obloquy and vituperation. Calmly consisered, there is certainly nothing in the thing itself, to excite the apprehensions of the most joalous friend of individual liberty. We received this great boon of human freedom—the habeas corpus-from our English ancestors. The English "Bill of Rights," in which this great privilege is placed on a firm and secure basis, recognizes contingencies under which it should be suspended. The Federal Constitution of the old Union, and also our Confederate Constitution contain similar provisions for its suspension, viz: in time of war. Judging from its historical associations, it would seem, that the occasional propriety of its suspension is a part and parcel of the blessings intended to be conferred by it. The habaes corpus, like all institutions of human device, is not free from imperfections. What was designed for the protection of the citizen, against arbitrary power, may, if not subject to conditions, be perverted by wicked and cunning men into an engine of destruction to the State .-Our English and Revolutionary ancesters, guided by the experience of the past, plainly saw, that contingencies might arise under which those entrusted with the administration of the government, and possessing the public confidence, should have confided to them the power to save the State, free from the delays and subterfuges of technicality. It was ridiculous to insert in the Constitution a provision for suspending the habeas corpus, if such suspension is never to be resorted to. And if ever there was, or can be, an occasion, to which is applicable the old Roman maximthat the " public safety is the supreme law " -now certainly is the time; when engaged in a war of gigantic proportions with a most terocious and unscrupulous foreign foe, We are likely to have to encounter disaffection and disloyalty at home.

There certainly can be no objection to entrusting the execution of the laws, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, to President Davis, so far as he is individually concerned. It can not with propriety be urged against him that he is disposed to stretch his Executive prerogative beyond rightful bounds. There is nothing in his past politic I history, or in his character as a man, to authorize the fear that he would abuse the power, or that he would exercise it cruelly and tyrannically. We conless our apprehension is, that he may not be as rigid and unyielding as the condition of affairs may require. We are aware that President Davis has been charged with undue determination and self-will in regard to his partialities and dislikes as to men; but we don't think his worst enemies can chatge him with a disposition to usurp power, or to use it despotically in regard to great questions of national concern. Some of Mr. Davis friends-and we are among them-think he has been too chary of assuming responsibility and wielding the strong arm of power in periods of difficulty and danger. In troublous times, when the public mind is agitat-

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

ed and anxious, the eyes of the country naturally turn to the chief Executive for succor and protection. It is so in all countries and among all peoples. If we fail in this great struggle for independence and liberty, President Davis will in a great measure be held responsible. This is the fate of all men who stand at the helm in a revolutionary storm, if they fail to

navigate the ship of State to a port of safety. If then, Mr. Davis is to be looked to for the successful management of our affairs-if be is to be held responsible in case of failure-it is the part, not only of wisdom but of duty, to arm him with power sufficient to meet emergencies likely to arise.

The difficulty of executing the conscript law in this State, affords an apt illustration of our position. That law was passed at a dark and gloomy period in our history. It was passed, not because it was a favorite measure, of itself. with any one, but because Congress saw it was the only practicable method of saving the country, at the time. It is the law of the land The President, in virtue of his office. and under the obligations of his oath, is bound to see it executed and carried out. In order to enable him to execute it, he must be armed with all powers necessary and proper to that end. And yet, what have we seen here in North Carolina? Here is a measure, resorted to at a time of difficulty and danger, to save the country. It did save the country. The people arquiesced in it as a hard but indispensably nec. ssary measure. And yet, it has been persistently denounced by a certain set of men in this State-the men who are now prominent in this Convertion agitation-as a cruel and tyrannical law, which ought not to be submitted to An effort has been systematically made, to predjudice the people and the soldiers in the field against their own government, on the ground that the conscript law was an unwarrantable assumption of despotic power.

The effect of this teaching, by these men, has been seen in the hundreds and thousands of deserters that are now hiding in the forests and alades and mountain coves of the State. They have not only weakened our armies by desertion at critical periods, but they have made it necessary to detach whole regiments of true and reliable men to the unwelcome duty of bunting out these men, and carrying them back to their abandoned colors. In many instances, blood has been shed; not only the blood of those who were fleeing before the search of their former comrades in victory and giory-but the blood of the true and the valiant has been poured out as a libation to the Moloch of sedition and disloyalty. The effects of this teaching to which we refer, has been more startingly witnessed in the dying confessions of deserters who have been shot and who have died under the gallows; who have paid the penalty of their folly by the forfeiture of their lives. Many instances have occurred where these unhappy men have on the very brink of eternity, declared that they had been misled into error by the insidious teachings of others; and have bemoaned the hardness of their fate, which had been brought on them from reading the solumns of certain newspapers. Oh! what must be the bitter and agonizing remorse of those who have thus hastened others to a death of ignoming and shame-if they have a spark of sensibility in their bosoms-when they reflect that they have been mainly instrumental in depriving their country of its gallant defenders by deluding them into crime—that they have brought obloquy and reviling upon the name of our noble old State-that they have caused the tears of widows and orphans to flow for the fate of husbands and fathers, who have had to meet a death of shame and disgrace

Bat the conscript law has had to encounter ther difficulties to its execution, more directy practical and annoying in their character. Judicial protection has been invoked, and availed of, to thwart and harrass those entrusted with the execution of the conscript law. " Habeas corpus" has become as familiar as household words to lips unaccustomed to legal verbiage. Writs of Habeas Corpus, like sea-fowl in a storm, have been flying in every direction amid the troubled elements. It is the settled conviction of the very worthy and efficient officer who is at the head of the Conscript Department in this State-Col. Mallett-that the conscript law cannot be enforced in North Caro'ina unless some restraint is imposed on the facility with which the Habeas Corpus is availed of, to release from the service those whom the military authorities regard as subject to its operations. The evil is enhanced by the fact that there is not likely to be any uniformity in the decisions on this and kindred questions-there being, thus far, no appellate tribunal to settle the construction of the law. One Judge may decide that this applicant is not liable to conscription-another Judge may decide that applicant, under the very same circumstances, is liable. One Judge may decide that those who have hire I substitutes can not be conscripted, constitutionally; another Judge may decide that they can be. One Judge may decide that C.I. Mallett is doing nothing more than his duty-another Judge may decide that he is acting arbitrarily and contumaciously. and may have him dragged away from his duties, more than a hundred miles, under a warrant for a "contempt." So that the execution of the laws of the land, and the liability of all men, under like circumstances, to bear common buidens, is made to depend on the peculiar views, feelings and political tendences of the Judge before whom the Habeas Corpus is returned.

We know not what crotchets may be resorted to, to find con scitutional objections to the law just passed for partially suspending the habeus corpus. We take it for granted, that Congress, in passing the law for suspension, were in earnest. They meant no child's play. We further take it for granted, that President Davis if he finds himself called on to proceed againt any one, under this law of suspension, will also be in earnest. Any Judge or Bench of Judges, that may attempt to resist the Confederate authorities, in the discharge of their duties, will be practically tondering an issue of civil war in the State-and public opinion will so regard it. They will then find out, that the high respect and veneration entertained for the judiciary, in England and in this country, have grown out of the fact, that the judicial tribunals have, in the main, been pure, patriotic, and unwarped by political or party affiliations .-They have, in the main, been not only the bold and manly defenders of the privilege of the citizen against the prerogatives of power -but they have proven the true and loyal and fearless advocates of their country, in its struggles and complications with Foreign powers. Whenever they are found wanting in these requirements, and shall lose the public

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22. 1864. confidence, the odium and indignation aroused

against them will be in a ratio corresponding with the very high consideration in which they have been hitherto held. The judicial ermine is somewhat like female reputation. The chivalric devetion and admiration, which when spotless and unsuspected it extorts from all, it finds converted into scorn and pity, when blurred by frailty and suspicion.

The Tankee Outrages in Northeastern North Carolina, Report of the Special Committee.

The report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the recent alleged Federal outrages is Northeastern North Carolina, by an armed force under Brig. Gen. Wild, have submitted the following report:

"The committee have taken several depositions, and collected such further evidence as was accessible, for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the matters referred to them. This evidence is now presented to the flouse, with a brief outline of the facts proved. In the month of December last, a 'large force of negro soldiers, in the service of the United States, and under command of Brig. Gen Ed. A. Wild, invaded the county of Pasquotank. Whilst there they arrested a citizen of the county, Daniel Bright, at his own residence, and hung him on the side of the public road, a few miles north of E izabeth City. Upon his back, where he was suspended, was placed a placard, with the following words:
This Guerrilla

By Order of Brig. Gen. Wild, "Daniel Bright of Pasquotank County.". Daniel Bright was a member of the 62d Georgia Regiment, under command of Col. J. R. Griffin, and had received authority from the Governor of North Carolina to raise a company in that county for local defence. farm, and was there seized, carried off and

executed. "Two most respectable married ladies were also made prisoners Mrs. Phobe Munden, wife of Lieutenant W. J. Munden, and Mrs. Elizabeth' Weeks, wife of Private Pender Weeks, of Captain John T. Piliott's company. The first was arrested at her own house, in the presence only of her three children, of whom the oldest was ten. years of age, on Saturday, the 12th of December, conveyed a few miles to Elizabeth City, confined in a room without fire, bed or bedding, with several male prisoners, and tied by the feet and hands. A negro guard was placed in charge of the prisoners. The succeeding day, the other lady, Mrs. Weeks, was placed in the same room. They were constantly guarded, and neither was allowed to leave the room for the most neccessary duty but in company with a negro armed soldier. For a more intrute recital of the indignities offered the sensibilities of the sex, the committee forbear to do more than refer to the testimony of a fellow-prisoner, and another; a resident of the town and an eye witness of what he describes. Mrs. Munden was in delicate health, and forced from a home immediately laid in ashes, with all it contained, without other apparel than she wore upon her person, and passed several nights in the cheerless and cold apartment to which she was confined at that inclement season, before the hu manity of her captors was so far softened as to per nit blankets to be furnished for her use -They were kept until Thursday, and then removed to Norfolk. It has been represented to her nusband that when Mrs. Munden was carried off her wrists were bleeding with the stricture of the cords with which she was

"These ladies are still held in custody, as will be seen from the letter of Gen. B. F. Butler, in answer to a communication addressed to him by Lieut. Munden and Mr. Weeks, dated Jan. 26th, and while he states that he has countermanded the order for their execution, threatened in the event of the hanging of his "colored" soldier by Gen. Wild, he does not disavow in any other respect the acts of

"Besides these acts of violence, it is in proof that several private dwellings in Pasquotank and Camden counties were set on fire and consumed, among which may be designated those of W. T. White, Capt. Willis Sanderlin and Maj. Gregory. The last, an aged citizen of more than sixty years, was seized and conveyed away. For what purpose, Gen. Wild's own letter to Capt. Sanderlin Written after his retreat to Virginia, and bearing date Dec.

22d, will disclose. He says: "I shall hold Maj. Gregory as a hostage for the "colored" soldier captured near Shiloh. I shall treat him exactly as your people treat that soldier. If they hang him I shall hang Maj. Gregory, and you know by this time that 1 keep my word."
"Maj. Gregory was released afterwards and

returned, not to his home, for that was destroyed, but to his friends, only to die from a paralysis, with which he was stricken while a pris ner in the enemy's hat ds

"The committee find that both the companies which the Federal officer designates a "Guerillas," commanded-the one by Captain Eiliett, the other by Captain Sanderlin, were raised in these counties under authority of the Governor of North Carolina for local defence and to repel invasions, were duly organized, and their officers commissioned by him, and for a year or more had been in the regular service of that State. At the time referred to, they had been attached to and formed parts of the 66th North Carolina Regiment, under command of Col James W. Hinton.

"The committee content themselves with reporting the evidence to the House with a short explanatory statement. The original letters and placard referred to are before them, and are submitted with this report. They forbear comment. It would add no force to the simple narrative of facts.

W. N. H. SMITH, Chairman.

ENERY REPULSED: - A despa ceived at the War Department last night, announcing that the enemy had been repulsed, with great loss, at Grand Pass, about thirtyfive miles from Mobile. The attack was made by infantry, supported by gunboats, and took place on Tuesday.—Enquire 18th.

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE --- I OFFER AT PRI; vate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land.—
One hundred bales cotton well stored, on the
Baleigh and Gaston Rairoad, 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hegeheads leaf tobacco, and 936 seres fine tubacco
lands, over one half in original growth, in Granville county. These sales are open for 30 days.

R. A. JENKINS,
Williamshore' Williamsboro', N. C.

Feb. 18, 1864-21-d t

\$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. B.
N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named AN
THONY. He is about 42 years of age, black com
plezion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and
wears a trues. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches
high, is well set and strong looking and has a
pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and con-finement in any jail so I can get him again. JOSEPH B. JONES.

Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864 .- 21-dtf Sale of Negroes. - I Shall Offer for sale for cash, EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d ist., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton.
P. J. TURNBULL,

Auctioneer.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hos-pitals, N. C., Baleigh, February 15, 1864.— All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulara ppointed Medical Examining Boards,

for furlough or discharge.

P. H HINES, Surgeon,

18-Saw4t

Medical Director.

Office Southern Express Company, Bal. eigh, N. C., February 13, 1864. Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are parkages forwarded by friends or associations to off ers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limite I familities for transpo tation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN,

Office Southern Express Company, Au. gusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our A gent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation. Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded

by this Company except und r SPECIAL CONTRACT. JAS. SHUTER. Superintend. and Acting President. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag,t, Raleigh, N. C.

18 1m . Lost Certificate of Stock...-The under-signed has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for \$3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued

to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.
Every person is forbidden to purchase the same
as application will be made for its renewal. DAVID OUTLAW.

Drinting, Binding, Paper, etc --- Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers, and the public, that we are as well prepar d as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the fol-

200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING. 200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL-WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF. 200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE

500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH · AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST: 500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH

1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENG-LISH AND FRENCH LETTER. 1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER: 2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.

ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DO-MESTIC PAPERS. 1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES. 7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencile, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super

Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly. ing them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY. ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTIL-

LERY DRILL," by Lieut. Col. R. S. Andrews.

Army of Northern Virginia. illustrated with
meanly 190 une unnographed outs, printed on fine
white paper, and full bound cambric. This book
is published under instructions of the Ordunance a Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price \$4, one third off to the trade. IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

GENERAL ORDERS" from Suputant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. Thomas Jondan, Chief of Sen. Beauregard's Staff. Price \$5, one third off to

the trade.
"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. Chisols, Surgeon C. S. A., the author, J. J. Chisols, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"M A R M O N T'S W O R K ON MILITARY SCIENCE" translated from the French, by Col. Frank Shaller, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by Wr. H. Thackers (lately deceased), spiendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French "being a reprint of this valuable work.

French, "being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Paalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publisher s.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to andertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military. School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL, Near So. Ca. R. R. Depot, Columbia, S. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE

VOL 1-- Vo. 23.

Miscellaneous

Por Bale.—83 Hogsheads of Leaf for bacco. W. H. CUNNIGGIM, 21-3t

Dave nport Female College. Lenotr, will commence March 3rd, and end June 1st. Charges per session, pay ble strictly in advance:

Charges per session, psy ble strictly in advance:

Board, including rooms and fuel

Trition, regular course,

Music and use of Piano,

Freach, etc, extra. Washing, extra. Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow-cases and towels, or an extra charge will be made. They will furnish lights in all cases.

No pains nor expense have been spared in the employment of instructors. The determination is to maintain a Female College of the first grade,

The President will, D. V., leave Charlotte and Salisbury, March 1st, in the morning, and will take charge of young ladies.

For further information apply to 3-mw2t

A. G. STACY, Pres.

Court of Equity for Wake County. }

Petition for sale of land :

American Independence the 88th.

Geen High

The Heirs of Hudson High, dec'd, and others

It appearing that the dafondants in this cause, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sieter, and her hesband, (if she be married) are non-resi-

dents of the State, advertisement is hereby made

for said defendants to appear at the next term of

said Court, on the First Monday after the farth

Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Ral-

eigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's

ty for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of

3-wet B. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864: Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the

manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.
Proposals must state the price per gallon for the

oil praluced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

wilmington Journal. Payetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Poirce.

A itend to the Head.—Scott & Jim take great pleasure in informing the public that they have fitted up a first lass BARBERS' ESTABLISHMENT

they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Cham-poon, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c.

Scott having had an experiences of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give

Jim has had equal advantages in other places.

The shop will be kept clean and nest : and gen-

SCOTT & JIM.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Surgeon General, N. C.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

tlemen may rely upon finding this a first class Bar-

Wanted to Hire.-A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood; run

Tourchase for the soldier, 10.000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be

jan 12-1m EDWARD WARREN.

Bank of Washington-at Greensbore', Feb. 10th 1864: A meeting of the Stockhol-ders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tar-

boro' on Wednesday, M rich 16th, proximo. A

general attendance is carneally requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance

NOTICE .-- A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Reg-

iment. The recruit must bring with him a ser-

viceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further in ormation as to com-

Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Cot. W. H. CHE K, Cond'g.

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North

L Caroling.—You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or

later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized

County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate

The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessers in due time.

W. S. SHELTON,

General Agent for North Carolina.

Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10.

For Hire for the Balance of the Year ...

house servant-would suit a hotel service.

Transient, per day and find a moite this

Piano rent \$15. No extra charges,

Sixth session began on Monday the 18th
January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school \$60.

Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS,
Oxford, N. C.

Notice. On the First day of every

month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c.,

ed free of charge. EDWARD WARDEN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLS BORO' MILITARY ACABEMY...
The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864..
For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WB. M. GORDON, Sep't.
Hillsbore', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—43m.

high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to seach Newtorn, where he was raised. The above reward of two bundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

16-d6t

Graham, N. C.

For Sale.—28 Shares of Cape Tear Bonk Stock. W. H. JONES, 21-d3t* Agent.

Wanted to purchase .- A good Pisms an 19th

nt to me at this piace will be promptly for and free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,

Apply at this office.

Mrs. U. W. Miller.

A Boy who is an excellent cook and good

\$220

\$ 12

errands, &c., for a family. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED -- Good Hileb Cow.

STA out is it to his his

entire satisfaction.

thankfully received.

will come before the meeting.

GEO. S. DEWRY, Ad'jt.

14-d3ta wtd*

W.W. PEIRCE.

Witness, R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equi-

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two bottoms per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obitanties will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exas can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript office, Kaleigh, N. C., Feb.
11, 1864. The following "Notice" from
Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation
of their claims.

By order of the Commondant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMBRICA,

WAS DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCISETOR,

REPROSE, VA., Jan. 22, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjusant and Inspector General's office of 1862, required that "applications for exemption must is all essent be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to acc, or is in about, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applicat one addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged augusts.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of

their respective States.

By order of COL PRESTON, Supe C. B. Duppinin, [Signed]

Payetteville Observer, Wilmington Jan-nal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredelf Express, Asheville News, Wades-tore' Argus, Greensbore' Patriot, Milton Chroni-cle, Christain Advante, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarbere' So: therner, copy ene-month.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE. Razmen, Jen. 27th, 1864. The following circular from Barcan of of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

COL. MALLETT. By order Comd't Cons. for N. C. E. J. Mannin, Adj't.

BURKAU OF CONSCRIPTION,) Richmons, Jon. 25th, 1864.

To Commandants of Con cripts.—The arten-tion of Commandants, is a pecially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein sel forth for their information. ADJT. AND INSP. GRAPLIS OFFICE

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

J. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 2 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enro meet as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided -1st. The Company selected was in service on

the 16th of April 1862. 2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to day company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of ghich the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer o certificate to the effect that he har so volunteered : and no volunteer will be received in any com-) any except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, accord-

ing to the provisions of this order, and at the time of collistment, will be assigned according to exist-

ing regulations.

IV, All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their compables; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.

(Signus) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.
Enty and vigorous action will be er jeined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without de-lay: To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of

general circulation.

H. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with any show of merit will not be golested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL JNO. B. PRESTON,

C. B. DUFFIELD, (SIGNED) 3 m. A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and
Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadcsbere' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronlefe, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarbere' Southerner, copy one

Confederate States of America, Engl-neer Department, District Care Fear Wil-mington, N. O., March 16th, 1863. Notice is the Engineer Department, for services of slaves of provided as laborers on the land defences near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is nuthorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares'

Drug Store, Market Street,

Dr

fore a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

1, _____, of _____, de hereby appoint _____,

my true and lawful Agent le sign receipts for, and receive payment of all memorys due
to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my
playes employed an laborary on the land defences at

_____, during the menth of _____, 186

Witness, my hand and seel, at _____, this _____

day of _____, 136 . (Signed in duplicate.) _____[Seal.]

Witnesses : The state of the state of the state of the state of

The signatures of colored persons she uld be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMBS,

Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Tayetteville Araenal and Armery, NeT vember 12, 1863. \$160 BOURTY! Wanted,
100 Mounted Riffemen. Authority having been
granted by the War Department to raise a Compuny of Mounted Riffemen for service in this vicinity, notice in hereby given, that recruit
to the number of 100 nea-conscripts will be required for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he
will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12
per month. Written permission will be required
from parents or guardians, where the applicant is
under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blank et or
bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the
Arsenal.

Liemt-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

Lient-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

ATA The Confederate.

B. E. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to lie directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY February 22, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomerov's Bookstore.

The Raleigh Progress---Continued. With all its professions of neutrality, thi paper, so far at least as its editorials are cor cerned, has been the systematic supporter ef the Convention agitators. It is true occasionally, when some grave cogent reason has modified it tone, it has for the nonce adopted a port of non-commitalism for the purpose in view; but the reader could have no difficulty in assigning its true position, nor fail to derive from it columns a correct conclusion of the side it advocates. It has been an agitator of the mosi consummate dye. When we shall obtain a copy of its files, we shall be able to furnish complett proof of the attitude it has held. For the present, it will be sufficient for our purpose to adduce such testimony as this:

> The agitators themselves regard it as a member of their faction. In the Greene County resolutions is to be found this commendation of their recognized ally, and a happy stimulant to its future exertions:

> " Resolved, That we endorse the Progress in "its bold and fearless defence of the rights and "liberties of the people; and we say to Mr. "Pennington, "lay on McDuff."

This meeting evidently commends hes cham! pion and evidently knows the champion which it means to commend. When it calls the twy names, of which the last is McDuff, it designate a similarity to the hero of Macbeth, which fet the community of Greene is an original diecovery. It is clear that this meeting did ne; intend that "the rights and liberties of tht people" are threatened by the Yankees. Our own Government must be then the assailantagainst which is necessary this " bold and fearless defence"; and it is against our own Govern. ment that this McDuff is invited to lay on. While the Progress has obtained this recognition at the hands of the agitators, the Yankee? are unequivocal in their understanding of its place. We have before our eyes a copy of the "North Carolina Times," published at New bern by one Geo. Mills Joy. On its one side it has a column from the New York Tribun. edited by a Yankee called Horace Greely-o: the other, near a column from the editorials of McDuff. On that of the ancient Horace, it makes no comment at all-but on that of the modern McDuff, it comments for a column, deriving from it an editorial styled "The Sentiment of North Carolina," One of the chief ingredients of this sentiment it alleges as fol-

"Dragged out of the Federal Union by fout "conspiracy, misrepresenting the people, she "(North Carolina) finds herself again earnestly "and zealously contending for her rights against Davis' despotism.

North Carolina Times-Yankee. "And what can it mean, unless it indicates

" secession from secession." North Caroline (Yankee) Times. In the column from McDuff, of the Ral-

eigh Progress, is found this sentiment :-"We tell Mr. Foote that the people of " North Carolina who set out to fight for free-"dom and liberty, will not submit to a Dicta-" tor in the person of any living man, " " "but if we are to have a Dictator and a mil-"itary despotism, North Corolina will fel! "back upon her own sovereignty."-Raleig! Progress, Dec. 31st-as copied into the Yarkee Times.

Let the public note: The Yankee calls our Government the "Davis despotism." Tito Progress denounces it as a "Dictator and military despotism." We rather think ilp Yankee is the milder of the two. The Yankee calls the remedy " secession from secession :" the Progress calls it a" fall back upon her own sovereigaty." We rather think the Yankee the more intelligible of the two. On thing is certain-here are two veritable Me-Duffs-both "laying on"-with cudgels " much alike that their blows are almost ide. tical. But if anything were wanted to fix the status of McDuff, we have it in the following extract from its columns, which we take from

"We learn that there is a very large pear " party in Georgia, and that the peace feelir "openly advocate State action. . Gov. "Brown, we learn from good authority, fa-" vors State action." Haleigh Progress.

Here are three announcements, ere this, no doubt, transferred from the columns of the Progress to those of the Yankee "Times" at Newbern, as evidence to our enemies of the Georgia sentiment. What are they ?

First, That there is a large peace party is

Georgia. Does that mean that the people of Georgia design peace on the basis of indeperdence? Clearly no-for if this had bee; the meaning it would have been stated :- be the statement is "a large party"-party . contradistinguished from the whole. Now ?! every man, woman and child would that t God for peace on the terms we have state. this party must be for peace on some other terms. The meaning is solved by the next proposition-that "prominent men openly advocate State action." State action !- what State action? If there were any State action that Georgia could take that would be legitimate, and this is what is meant, then why use the phrase that prominent men openLy advocate it? The concluding proposition is, that the Progress learns "from good authority,"

-that "Governor Brown favors State action." The meaning is too explicit to belloubed : It is that the spitators in this State have sympais that the spitators in this State have symmethisers in Georgia, who wish peace " of the best terms they can get," by State action, irrespective of the Confederale Government, and if necessary, opposed to it.

Let usee how Georgia papers understand the Progress. We quote from " The Intelligencer published at Atlanta; a first class represe tive of Georgia sentiment. This paper of February 12th says: "Prace parties and State action." This is the last pretext started by the traitors in North Carolida to carry out their infamous plans."

Then is copied the above extract from the Progress. The Intelligencer then goes on: "The people of this State (Georgia) are for a return of that peace and prosperity which once blessed their country; but not at the price of independence and honor, . Nor will there ever be found a man bold enough to disgrace the State of Geergia by advocating any such principles as those which have been brought forward by the

peace party of North Carolina." " State action " (says this paper) " that the different States shall ignore the Confederate Government and endeavor to come to terms with the North. It is the cry of the traitor."

How does the Progress relish this response from Georgia? We have looked in vain for any other sentiment from that State, and we zlery to find our Southern sister thus sweeping, "like chaff before the wind" the unjust aspersious that would calumniate her charac-

Thus is the status of the Progress fixed by its allies-by the Yankee organ in Newbern-by loyal papers of other States-and by itself.

We commend these thoughts to the Progress; they are worthy of its serious meditation. If now that the privilege of the Habeas Corpus may be suspended by the President, if in his judgment the public safety requires it, will not such editorials produce the necessity? And if the authority be exercised, will not the President or the officer to whom he entrusts to enforce military law, deem it his duty to regard this as a military offence, the least punishment for which would be to transfer the party from the exercise of the pen to that of the musket?

We urge upon the Progress, and through it upon the people of the State, that our property and life; our liberty and honor; our homes and families, are staked upon the issue of a fearful war. Every word spoken to discourage our people or encourage the enemy, prolongs it agony, or hastens it to a fatal termination. Government will be obliged to interpose to save society, if these considerations are disregarded. If, on the other hand, we support the Government, cheer the people, encourage the soldier, and help to fill the ranks-he

"Will stand by the flag-follow it still-for "it already gleams in the dawn of indepen-"dence."-Raleigh Standard, July 30th, 1862.

The First flash.

EXPLANATION OF THE " IFS." There has been another meeting in Greene. We observe the names are the same as those at the last agitation meeting in that county. This meeting presents the 'following proceed-

"Resolved, That while we will cheerfully support any sound Conservative, we will take pride in recommending to the people of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, a patriot and statesmun, as our first choice for Governor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Standard and Daily Progress."

This is very strange, even for the agitators of Greene. Why, at their last meeting they heartily endorsed Gov. Vance-and appealed to him " to go, with the people-to stand by them and die by them-that his God was the people's God, and the people's God was his

Now, they no longer ask him to go with them or stand by them, except so far as to see somebody else fill his place. Now, they very modestly request—that he will only DIE

There is one comfort—they still have confidence in "McDuff"-for they send the proceedings to the Progress for publication. But what is to become of McDuff? Why he has made himself the special champion of Gov. Vance: has time and again assumed to speak for him-so much so as to create the apprehension that the editorials came from a source close by the Governor's side. We incline to wonder whereabouts McDuff will lay on now? Perhaps he will steer clear of the contest altogether, and only continue to lay on, for the edification of brother Joy, (Yankee,) -that is,

One thing is certain, the "II," "If" and "if" that, but a little while ago we "saw through a glass darkly," now stand up before us face to face. Look out for Johnston next, with T. Hardy, Sect'y, rejuvenated in the person of our competitor, Dr. Leach-and Guilford after that, with orators full of plethor. and eggs and boys-and what there is left of our "old friend and classmate." To the recipient of this demonstration we would advise-no modesty. Take the gifts the gods have sent :

A Brazen tower if Danze had not made, She ne'er by Jove had been a mother made.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Friday night last, Mrs. Ava A. Reeves, of this city, was so shockingly burned as to cause death in a few hours. The fire accidentally communicated to her clothing, and before assistance could be extended, she was burnt in the most shocking manne. She was less than three months a oride. Young, lovely, the idol of her hu band and family, she has thus suddenly and painfully been taken from their embrace. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death." The deceased was the daughter of Mr. Seawell Lit-tle, Steward of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, of this city. We truly sympathise with the afflicted family in their heavy bereavement,

A late number of the Standard published a tier, proporting to some both Augusta, and the Georgia, an applicable evidence the sympathy of the Empire State with the taden is North Carolina. The Atlan Intelligencer" makes a fitting response this communication. It says :

"All who read, will know the statements of "Georgia" are totally false There is no such party to the knowledge of the people as a "peace party" in this State. dares to sully the name of Georgia by seing it as a signature under his dastard and treasonable article? This State will not suit tories and peace men, for neither their toryism nor "peace contiments" will be permitted here.

We permit neither treason nor traitors in our midst, and of this fact the daslard who wrote the letter alluded to, is well acqua nted.

Thus is the probe put to the vitals of this "Georgia "communicant, with a point of steel. But there is one phrase in the article of the Intelligencer, to which we take exception: "This is Georgia, not North Carolina."-North Carolina no more permits treason and traiters than does Georgia. Her Press exposes seditions and treasonable practice, and those who practice either, with a firm, decided and unequivocal reprobation and will demand justice upon their guilty heads to the full measure of their offending. While her soldiers -peers among any-will continue, as they have already done, to write her imperishable devotion to the cause in letters of gold and letters of blood-they will build her monument of faithful service on a base as solid as the "rock of ages"-and it will kies the heavens at as lofty a height, as heroic achieve. ment can elevate renown. And at the day of the solemn feast, her people-sons and daughters-participants of the nation's sorrows-entitled to share its joys-will sit down among the proudest and worthicst at the outspread board-while the insignificant number of her unfaithful and unworthy will not be missed from the grand entertainment,

Address of congress to the People.

The Richmond Sentinel of Friday contains the address of Congress to the people of the Confederate States, which was adopted by both Houses. It is an admirable document, and will become a household word throughout our country. As a temperate, yet nervous and manly exposition of the causes which impelled to a separation from our late associates, and the atrocities with which the enemy have conducted a war begun in perfidy and outrage, it caunot fail to have a large influence in foreign countries, at the same time that it will confirm and animate the resolve of our own people to endure the utmost severities of fertune as infinitely to be preferred to the rule of our foes." We shall publish this address in The Confederate perhaps to-morrow and next day-its great length preventing its publication in one issue.

The Secretary of the Navy:

The Richmond Sentinel of Thursday last, contains the report of the joint select committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed to examine and report upon the operations of the Navy Department. Its length precludes its insertion in our columns to-day, but we shall give place to it in a day or two. As the Sentinel observes-Mr. Mallory has been the mark of many a flippant criticism. His reputation has been made the sport of a hundred witlings, whose contributions to the public service consist

in assailing those who are manfully at work. The report will show the cruel injustice of the assaults which have been so freely made upon the Navy Department, and will relieve the minds of the people from the prejudices and nortification which these assaults naturally produced.

After an investigation laboriously and faithfully made, the committees of both Houses. unite in a full and generous vindication of the Navy Department and its chief, from the ignorant and inconsiderate, if not wanton, accusations that have pursued them. They testify that Mr. Mallory has been "vigilant, industrious and energetic in employing the means within his power to purchase and build a navy." The extraordinary difficulties under which he has labored are portrayed, and they are such as will, at least, secure the public's indulgence, if not their sympathy, and will satisfy all reasonable citizens of the injustice which has been done him. We hope with the committee, that "our naval triumphs will yet rival the heroic and brilliant achievements of our land forces."

THE WOTE ON THE MILITARY BILL .- As a matter of interesting record, we annex the vote in the House of Representatives on the Military Bill recently passed by Congress:-Of the North Carolina delegation, Mesers. Kenan Lander and McLean voted for the bill; and Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Bridgers, Davidson, Gaither, McDowell and Smith voted against it. The following is the vote

YEAR- Messrs, Bell, Boteler, Boyce, Brecknridge, H. W. Bruce, E. M. Bruce, Burnett, Chambers, Chambliss, Chil'on, Chrisman, Clark, Conrad, Dargan, De Jarnett, Dupre. Elliott, Funsten, Garland, Gartrell, Goode, Hartridge, Milton, Ingram, Johnson, Kenan of North Carolina, Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Lyous, Machen, McLean, McRae, Miles, Miller, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Rusrel, Swan, Veet, Villere, Welch, and Wright of Texas—44.

Nave-Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Athins, Baldwin, Berksdale. Bridgers, Clapp, Clopton, Cellier, Curry, Davidson, Ewing, Farrow, Foster, Gaither, Graham, Hanly, Holder, Jones Martin, McDowell, McQueen, Menees, Muraellynn, Preston, Sexton, Simpson, Sin-Strickland, Trippo, and Mr. Speaker-32.

To TAKE THE FIELD.—Bishop George F. Pierce, one of the finest srators that Georgia ever produced, has consented to devote his great powers to the task of arousing his countrymen to duty in the present crisis.

Suspenden of the Habear Corpus-We pushed in Meh in the lame the hot of and the fet will a dame and the same and the friend to the Confederate cause will be abridg or interfered with under it. Some may claim to be such, and yet he guilty of every unfriendagts. These may very well fear the opera-

Those who are guilty of treason, or treasonable efforts to subvert the Government; or of conspiracies to overthrow the Government or resist its lawful authority; or of combining to assist the enemy, giving him intelligence, or aid and comfort in any way; or attempting to excite servile insurrection; or deserting to the enemy, or encouraging others to desert, or harboring deserters, or of attempting to avoid military service as, for instance a principal trying to avoid the law requiring bim in the field, by sueing out a writ of habeas corpus before one of our Judges; or spies or other emissaries of the enemy; or holding correspondence or other improper intercourse with the enemy; or of unlawful trading with the enemy; or of conspiracies or attempts to liberate prisoners of war held by our Government; or of attempts or conspiracies to aid the enemy; or of aiding or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause, as some of the executed men say they had been; or burning bridges, railroads or telegraphs; or of treasonable designs to impair the military gower of the Government, by destroying or attempting to destroy any of its arms of defence.

He that has not been, and shall not hereafter be guilty of these high crimes, has nothing to fear from this Act. But those who have been. or may hereafter be guilty of such baseness, may indeed well fear and tremble. And who will say aught against their punishment, except it be their fellow instigators who have been crafty enough to keep their own necks out of the halter ?

Latest News by the Mails.

Up to the present writing we have received nothing further by telegraph of the operations against Mobile. Before going to press withthis paper we shall probably be put in possession of the latest intelligence. We find in the Richmond papers of Saturday, the following official despatch to the War Depart-

"Mobile, February 19-2 P. M.

General Cooper, &c. : "Farragut has not renewed his attack on sound. The weather is too bad for action .-Sherman's corps is not advancing down the Mobile and Ohio road. No landing has yet been reported in the direction of Pascagoula.

D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen'l."

An official despatch was also received in the course of the day, which reduces the enemy's demonstration at Quitman to a very unimportant affair. Form er despatches overrated the enemy's force. General Maury reported on Friday, that he had made a close reconnoissance of the enemy's force at that point (which is about one hundred miles from Mobile) and that it did not number more than a thousand men. The whole affair was probably a raid on some trestle-work of the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

From this information it is deduced that the movement of Sherman is evidently not intended directly for Mobile, though co-operative with an expedition against that city from New Orleans. If he leaves Mississippi it will be to move against Selma, Alabama The whole movement is preliminary to the Spring campaign, when the bi section of the Confederacy will be attempted simultaneously from Tennessee and the Gulf. Such is the programme adumbrated by the New York Times.

GEN. VANCE .- A privatel etter from Gen. Robert Vance, recently captured in East Tennessee, received by flag of truce, states that be is enjoying good health, and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The General is at "Camp Chase," Ohio, which some say is the most desirable of all the Yankee places of imprisonment, if that term can be applied to any place of "durance vile."

The examination of Mrs. Patterson Allen before the C. S. Commissioner at Richmond. was concluded on Friday last, the 19th inst., on a charge of treason in adhering to the enemies of the Confederate States, in giving them sid and comfort by writing and sen ling or attempting to send a letter of advice and intelligence to the enemies aforesaid, some time in June, 1868. The case has had a long and patient examination, and the accused has been defended by the ablest of councel; and the Commissioner has decided that there had been developed in the examination that probable cause of guilt which impelled him to send on the accused for trial in the Confederate Court. Bail was refused and she was placed in the custody of the C. S. Marshal.

SOMETHING WORTH MENTIONING-A friend of s young gentleman of Milton, who had been exempted from service on account of disability. made application and secured a Clerkship for him: On notifying him of the fact, this noble young man declined the appointment in the following patriotic reply to his friend who had interested himself in his behalf:

"While thanking you for your exertions on my behalf, I regret to say I cannot accept the Clerkship offered me, as I have determined to volunteer and serve my country in the field. My sense of duty constrains me to pursue this course. Many are willing to use the pea, while too few manifest a disposition to place themselves in the ranks and face the enemy.

"I trust you will appreciate my metives and not cease your efforts for the benefit of your old pupil, who will ever remember with the liveliest gratitude this teken of your esteem. My parents also feel thankful for your kindness, and regret my refusal."

The Well of Habens Corpus. PASSADA OF THE SILL TO SUSPEND THE PRIVI-IN CAPPAIN CASES.

of Habeas Corpus in certain Cases.

"Whereas, the Constitution of the Confed erate States of America provides in Article 1: Section 9, Paragraph 8, that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspende unless when in cases of rebellion or nyasion the public safety may require it and whereas, the power of suspending the privilege of said writ, as recognized in said Article I, is vested solely in the Congress which is the exclusive judge of the necessity of such suspension; and whereas, in the opinion of the Congress, the public safety requires the suspension of said writ in the existing ess of the invasion of these States; and whereas, the President has asked for the suspension of the writ of hubeas corpus, and inormed Congress of conditions of public dapger, which render the suspension of the writ inva ion and insurrection; now, therefore,

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be, and the same is hereby, suspended; but such suspension shall apply only to the cases of persons ar-rested or detained by order of the Presi ent, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Milita y Department, by the authority, and under the control of the President. It is hereby declared that the purpose of Congress in the passage of this act is to provide more effectually for the public safety by suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the following cases and no other:

1. Of treason, or treasonable efforts of comsubvert the gave ument of the Confe. Ja. States

II of conspiracies to overthow the govauthority of the Confederate States.

III. Of comoining to assist the enemy, of communicating intelligence to the enemy or giving him aid and comfort.

11. Of conspiracies; preparations and at tempts to incite servile insurrection.

V. Of desertions or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of attempts to avoid military service : Provided, That in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior officer shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, and the subordinate shall be dismissed rom office.

VI. Of spies and other emissaries of the

VII. Of holding correspondence or intercourse with the enemy, without necessity, and without the permission of the Confederate

and other offences against the laws of the Confederate States, enacted to promote their sticcess in the war.

IX. Of conspiracies, or attempts to liberste prisoners of war held by the Confedrate X. Of conspiracies, or attempts or prepa-

ions to aid the enemy. XI. Of persons advising or inciting there to abandon the Confederate cause, or to resist the Confederate States, or to adhere to the

XII Of unlawful burning, destroying or njuring, or attempting to burn, destroy or inure any bridge or railroad, or telegraphic line of communication, or property, with the in-XIII. Of treasonable designs to impair the

nilitary power of the Government by destroying, or attempting to destroy, the vessels or arms, or inunitions of war, or arsenals, foundries, workshops, or other property of the Confederate States.

Scc. 2 The President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested, or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due

Sec. 8. That during the suspension aforeaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus to appear in person, or to return the body of any person or persons detained by him, by the authority of the President, Secretary of War, or the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such persons is detained by him a prisoner for any of the causes herein before specified, under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of hubeas corpus shall immediately cease and remain suspended so long as thi

Sec. 4. This act shall continue in force for ninety days after the next meeting of Congress, and no longer.

act shall continue in force.

From Mobile.

The news from the Southwest is important, SHERMAN continues uninterruptedly to advance spon Mobile by the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. An official dispatch to the War Department yesterday announces that he has arrived at Quitman, a village on the Mobile and Obio railroad, one hundred miles from Mobile.

Though the enemy has not yet met with opposition, we feel authorized in saying that he will not be permitted to take possession of Mobile without a desperate battle."

This advance of the enemy is, beyond comparison, the boldest movement of the war. On the 12th instant SHERWAY, with between twentyfive and thirty thousand men, provided with twenty days cooked rations, left Vicksburg and took up the line of march eastward, tearing up the railroad and bridges in his rear. Clearly be meditates no step backward.

. The moving spirit in this army is one J. B. McPHERSON, of Ohio, a very young officer, with the rank in the regular army of junior captain of the corps of engineers, and the rank in the provisional army of bilgadier. This is the man who made Grant famous, and he is now to try what he can do for SREEMAN, who is himself what he can do for Sherman, who is nimed a man of ability, and in every way the superiour of Grant Since the beginning of the war success has invaribly attended the plane of MoPhenson; it was he who planned the bold and successful movement upon Vicksburg. We hope his good luck has bred in him a rushness

A Yankee spy was hung in Richmond on Friday last. His name was Spencer Deaton. and he belonged to the 6th Yankee Toune regiment. He has a brother commanding a Yankee renegade Tentessee regiment.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Tanasara, in the Clerk's effice of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Important Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a cir. rular giving notice to all holders of Treasury Notes not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately at the office of the Treasuref, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to four per cent. bonds : which certificates or bonds are receivable for taxes of the present year at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for this year on other bonds and credits.

The circular explains the limitation of said privilege after the 1st of April, and admonishes holders to present their notes promptly and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

FROM THE BLACKWATER REGION.-Information has been received by the Petersburg Express, from the lower parish of Nansemond, that the citizens are greatly annoyed and op-pressed by the Yankee- soldiery. Cornelius Bidgood and Wright King, imprisoned some months since for whipping a negro are still confined; John S. Wright is a prisoner for some trival offence against Butler's orders; W. J. Wright and Mrs. A. Savage, who were placed under arrest some weeks since, and imprisoued for two nights in Portsmouth, and then miled out by friends, were tried last week, the former for speaking contemptuously of Lincoln's proclamation, and the latter for speakining abruptly to negro s diers, and were released. Col H. A. Kelly and John W. Ames have been ordered to leave their

Only a small Yanker force is at Bernard's Mills, and but few soldiers between there and Portsmouth-just enough to keep the people in constant dread of deeds of violence and

BAD EFFECTS .- We learn from good authority that nome persons of the counties west if this, have been writing to their sous brothers and husbands in the army to come home, that the State is going to secede from the Confederacy. In this way some have already been induced to desert. This is one of the bad effects of the factious public nieetings reently inaugurated .- Charlotte Demo-

North Carolina is about to become the battle-ground of the war. If, when the hosts of Abolition are raiding through the State. confiscating and destroying, and devouring, the homes of the authors of these letters to their relatives in the army are swallowed up in the general wreck, and their inhabitants driven away houseless and homeless, they will, perhaps, regret their precipitancy and want of

We have just learned from an unexceptionsble source, that there are good reasons for believing that similar letters have been written by certian Convention men, in Guilford and e upper counties, with the names of the relatives of soldiers forged - FURGED, for political effect. Verity, "truth is sometimes stranger than faction." - Wadesbore' Argus.

KILLED .- A soldier named Hinsdale, who was returning to his home in Waughtown was borribly crushed at the railroad station at this place on Monday last. He attempted to jump upon the platform of a car while the train was in motion, but not gaining the platferm was carried to the woodshed, between which and the car he was so badly mangled that he died in a few minutes .- Greensboro Patriot.

DEATH OF LIEUT. W. M. CARRIGAN .- We egret to learn by letter from his brother in the Mississippi army, near Branton, that Lieut. William, M. Carrigan of Arkansas Cavalry, died very unexpectedly at his residence in Washington, Arkansas, on the 31 of January last. Mr. Carrigan was a native of Alamance, graduated at the University in the class of 1852, and at the time of his death was in his 31st year. He was an excellent gentleman, whose acquaintance we enjoyed in our jounger days before his emigration, and since by an occasional letter which his clever pen contributed to the Observer.

His brother writes that he had been a consistent member of the Presbyteriau church for the last ten years, - Fuyetteville Obverver.

It is stated on reliable authority that Gen-Gideon J. Pillow has been appointed Chief of Cavalry, in the Department of Gen. Polk.

During the late sold weather at the North ten thousand hegs on their way to St. Louis were frozen to death. The train they were on was blocked up in the snow.

John S. Carliele, U. S. Senator from Northwestern Virginia, is editing a Copperhead paper at Clarksburg.

New Advertisements.

To the Magistrates of Wake County.—
You are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Releigh, on Saturday next (27th) to moree fully consider and arange the finances of the county. By order of the Court.

23-d5t

J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

N. C. Bonds at Auction...On Thursday at 12 o'clock m., we will sell \$5000, N. C. sixes and \$5000 N. C. 8 per cent. bonds. and \$5000 N. C. 8 per cent., bonds.

CREECH & LITCHFORD

Headquarters 5th N. C. Cavalry .-- All mand are hereby notified that the regiment is encamped upon the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the vicinity of Henderson, N. C.

By order of LT. COL. EVANS,

G. J. Moons Act. Adj't. 23-1w
Greensboro' Patriot and Payetteville Observer copy one week and send bill to Capt. R. B.
Cochrane, Q. M. 5th Cavalry at Henderson Depot.

\$300 Reward.—Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negrood—DUNGAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and iofalligent and is a fanner. Altogether he is a No. emart and infelligent and is a fanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were infined to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get shem.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife,

23-d244

ro', Orange county N. C. Feb. 19, 1864.